

The Party of No Idea.

Wendell Phillips, who has given the Republican party its ideas, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, now arraigns that political organization as a party without measures or principles, "living on the memories of the past." That is just about what the Chicago Tribune said of the Radical canvass in Indiana. The speakers made their issues upon the "memories of the past," passing by the living present as something with which the living leaders had nothing to do. The people thought differently and left the ancient Mariner out in the cold. Mr. Phillips in a speech at Boston last Wednesday thus held up "the party of no idea" to public derision and contempt:

"All the party aimed at now was to watch its own growth. Its pioneers of twenty years ago had grown fat in office, and now blamed those who had an idea for doing what they themselves had done of yore. In answer to the veteran critic who said it was idle to found a party on a measure, he would ask to be shown a party that was not primarily organized on a measure? For instance, federalism, the tariff, internal improvements, paper, or coin? The Republican party do not even direct Mr. Boutwell how to pay the debt."

And during the canvass of this year in Indiana, what did the Radical leaders promise to do? Nothing. All they could say was that the party should keep on doing what it had done. But that pledge had no meaning, because, as Mr. Phillips remarks, "The Republican party do not even direct Mr. Boutwell how to pay the debt." Even a plain question as to that, it did not dare in this state, and dare not now take a position in any state where an election is pending, for fear that an avowed policy upon a single issue would drive votes from it. Occasionally some Republican speaker would laud the national banking system as the best ever devised by the genius of man, but the party dare not endorse the action of the party in inaugurating and sustaining the system of banking that levies a tax of twenty millions annually upon the people for furnishing them a paper currency, the guarantee of which is the bonds of the government—one set of promises to pay secured by another set of promises to pay. The member of congress from this district, although he had voted for the bill providing for the funding of the public debt, had not the nerve to answer categorically the inquiry, whether he was in favor of that bill, and if he had made any reply it would probably have been that of the "venerable critic" of whom Mr. Phillips speaks who said it was idle to found a party on a measure. The Republican party has got its growth. It has got even beyond that, for it is now dwarfing. Its decline has commenced, and a party made up of such antagonisms must go to pieces—dissolve into the fragments from which it was originally made. The Radical party of to-day has no ideas in common upon the great issues of the country, hence it could justly be termed the party of no idea, as Wendell Phillips aptly defines it.

The following are the official majorities for state offices, at the recent election—All Democrats.

Eddy, secretary of state, 2,568.
Shoemaker, auditor, 2,478.
Ryan, treasurer, 3,731.
Hanna, attorney general, 2,613.
Hopkins, superintendent of public instruction, 3,012.

For supreme judges, Worden (over A. L. Osborn), 3,093; Downey, 2,959; Buskirk, 3,057; Pettit, 2,307.

It will be seen that with one exception, Judge Osborn is the "most ably defeated" candidate of the Republican ticket. The total vote is near 318,000—a falling off of over 25,000 from the vote of 1868.

The Packard sheets are exciting over the successful canvass of their champion in the recent campaign, and point with pride to the fact that he delivered 81 speeches and traveled a distance by foot, horse, and rail, fearful to contemplate. The official report of the votes cast show that he is more than two hundred votes behind his associates on the state ticket, in the district. Is there anything very glorious to Packard in this result? His competitor did not make a general canvass, in fact, there were portions of the district where he did not put in an appearance at all; while Packard canvassed every school district. Just how much Packard gained by his thorough canvass, it would be difficult to determine.

The War News.

TOURS, Oct. 25.—Late advices from Paris show that the sortie made on the 21st was exceedingly successful. Many Prussians were killed and taken prisoners. The journal commenting on the Prussian report of the affair calls attention to its false statements, especially in representing the German loss as insignificant, and claiming the capture of a number of prisoners when the enemy took none. As the wind has been unfavorable for several days past, no balloons have left Paris.

From private, but reliable, sources we hear there are vast numbers of sick in the camp of the besiegers. On many occasions, the discontent of the men has been loudly expressed, and their commanding officers have been obliged to go

often among the troops to keep up their morale.

Stories are made nightly by small parties of Prussians, and the constant firing at night from the forts severely harasses the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter has not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege guns near enough to commence an effective bombardment of the city.

The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles, and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to make his escape. He says that even in the vicinity of Versailles the Prussians are constantly annoyed by the Franco-Tireurs, who keep up an active guerrilla firing from ambuscades, and are daily killing numbers of the enemy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Bishop McVaine, of Ohio, in a letter to the Times, solicits aid for the Americans in Paris, to be sent through Sir Curtis Lamson, who remains in that city.

A priest writing from Paris on the 18th, describes his going out to aid the French wounded. He says he saw the operation of the American ambulance. He cannot sufficiently praise the activity, charity, and spirit of concord of the American surgeons.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times has a special dispatch from Berlin, stating that the late negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for the cession of French territory.

Thiers has accepted a mission to negotiate an armistice only, but still remains at Paris awaiting safe conduct to Paris to consult first with the government there.

Mr. O. P. Morton has formally declined the English mission, giving as his reason that there would be an eminent impropriety in giving the Indian legislature an opportunity to choose a senator whose political sentiments would be in accord with those of the majority of the people in that state. The reason is peculiarly a radical one, and is worthy of a man like O. P. Morton.—Times.

New York Election.

A dispatch from New York, dated Monday, says:

United States Marshal Sharps swore in eight hundred special deputies to assist him in carrying into effect the enforcement of the law or election day. The radicals have determined that, east what it may, they will wipe out the heavy Democratic majority in this city. The first artillery have been ordered from Baltimore, and will reinforce the troops now in the forts around the harbor. Meanwhile, the State officers are quite firm, and are determined that the late outrage in Philadelphia shall not be repeated here.

The Negro Question in a New Shape.

Under this caption we find an interesting chapter in the New York Staats Zeitung. It illustrates the "divine wrath" of the Germans in Missouri which forced them to make front against the nativism of the colored race and to defend themselves against the nativism of Mr. Drake and the McClurgians. Says that paper:

Between these two fires, the eyes of the Germans in Missouri were forcibly opened and they now see plainly the prize which they won after so many sacrifices of national habits and sentiments to the very classes who have assailed them and would ruin them if they could. The patience of the German radicals is at an end. They have now discovered how unnatural the coalition was which entered into with barbarian Africans on one hand and with narrow-minded and frantic Yankees on the other. All this is not unexpected to us—the Radical Germans of Missouri the negro question in its new shape must appear like the head of Medusa.

Several years ago when the ermine fell more lightly on the shoulders of justices of the peace than it does now, attorneys and counsellors at law depended more on taking a sharp turn on each other than on the evidence for or against their clients.

On one occasion several years ago a case was being tried before a country justice of the peace, of Kosciusko county, whose peculiar vernacular was the result of the misunderstanding which occurred at the building of the Tower of Babel, and as the witnesses one by one were examined, it became apparent to one of the attorneys, that, as the evidence was all in favor of his opponent, a verdict would be rendered against his client, and he, therefore, on one pretext or another succeeded in having the case postponed until some future time. Early on the day fixed for the final hearing of the case, the attorney in question went on horse back to the justice's house. He had taken the precaution to provide himself with a supply of good old bourbon, and while he and the justice were taking care of the horse, they took a friendly nip. The conversation which had been carried on for some time took a turn and the merits of the case which was soon to be tried were discussed. The attorney told the justice that he had no doubt as to the result, as he thought the preponderance of testimony was in his favor. He also said the opposing attorney was equally confident, as he had told him that he—the justice—would decide it just as he told him that he could win against his opponent like a thread, &c. Of course the opposing attorney had said nothing of the kind. The story, however, had the desired effect, and the case was decided accordingly. The defeated attorney naturally expressed great surprise at the evidence was pointed and positive in his favor.

"I must tell you," said the irate justice,

"you say you do it me shust as you please, and I shows you nix do him I decide him formin' you every time!"

It is needless to say that the defeated attorney saw the point and made other arrangements for the future.

The following is the vote of Indiana for 1870, by congressional districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.	
W. E. Niblack	17,577
H. C. Gooding	16,357
Second District.	
Niblack's majority	2,250
Michael C. Kerr	16,950
Geo. W. Carr	11,117
Third District.	
Kerr's majority	5,833
Wm. S. Holman	15,396
H. R. Pritchard	12,972
Fourth District.	
Wm. S. Holman	12,561
D. M. Gooding	12,557
Fifth District.	
Wilson's majority	4
John Coburn	14,123
Thomas Cottrell	13,707
Sixth District.	
Coburn's majority	416
D. W. Voorhes	17,268
M. F. Dunn	15,843
Seventh District.	
Voorhes majority	1,425
M. D. Manson	15,529
Levis Wallace	15,146
Eighth District.	
Manson's majority	393
J. N. Tyler	15,113
J. F. Henderson	13,149
Ninth District.	
Tyler's majority	1,964
J. P. C. Shanks	13,790
John Colerick	13,396
Tenth District.	
Shanks majority	394
Wm. Williams	14,130
Milo S. Hasell (independent)	9,112
A. Ellison (independent)	2,79
Scattering	29
Eleventh District.	
Williams majority over all	2,192
Jaeger Packard	14,459
S. I. Anthony	13,652
Twelfth District.	
Packard's majority	1,407
Total Democratic majorities	12,315
Total Republican majorities	6,577
Democratic excess	5,938
*Republican.	

Bourbon Items.

BOURBON, Oct. 25.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:—

It is now about five years since I commenced writing Bourbon items for THE DEMOCRAT. In reviewing the past, I am conscious of having written many things not exactly suited to the tastes of all who have read them, but where there are "many men of many minds," nothing else could be expected. It has been my aim to keep your readers fully posted on all subjects of news and interest transpiring in this locality, and if I have succeeded in interesting of anyone in the subject, my labor spent in preparing the items has been amply rewarded. In speaking of matters in which differences of opinion existed, I have in the least offended any one, I desire to say that I had no such intention. I have none but the kindest feelings for every one with whom I have measured swords politically or otherwise, and I trust that those who have differed from me and have assailed me with more bitterness than I have them, will be magnanimous enough to let bygones be bygones, bury the pen dipped in gall, and "let us have peace." Circumstances having occurred which make a change of occupation necessary, this article concludes my items from THE DEMOCRAT. In taking leave of the people of Bourbon, I desire to thank them for the many kindnesses they have shown me socially and otherwise, and to testify to the prompt and energetic manner in which the business men of Bourbon, with whom I have been daily thrown in contact for the past five years, transact their business. No better class of men can be found anywhere, and it is gratifying to know that nothing has occurred during the years we have been associated, to cause a regret. One and all have my thanks for many favors, and my wishes for their present, future and everlasting well-being; and to every one, without regard to party, sect or creed, to friends and neighbors, I bid good-bye.

Now, just how and why our opponents won this victory over us, passes our comprehension. No one, so far as we have seen, pretends to unfold the causes of our overthrow. We went into the fight with a little majority of about 1,000 at our back, and reinforced by from 6,000 to 8,000 colored voters—we came out of the conflict pretty handsomely whipped. It is true that a few professed Republicans who deserve to be kicked to perdition with a steam jack—"bolted" because the ballot had been given to the "niggers?" but we must have gained twice their number from these disgusted German Democrats who read the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer on the Franco-Prussian war. It is true there was much of apathy, indifference and inaction in Republican strongholds, but who can say positively that it was any better in the Democratic Gibraltar? It is true our party was divided and weakened by quarrels, in such counties as Warren, Tippecanoe, Hamilton, &c., but did not the Democracy have their squabbles and splits in Allen, Adams, Cass, Madison, &c.? In the absence of anything more tangible and satisfactory, we are driven back on the old explanation—that it is (for us) the "off" and unlucky year in politics, that the wealth or was bad for the radicals, &c. This is plausible, but (as our good President Lincoln used to say) it "does not touch the aching spot." We honestly confess that we still do not see how we came to be routed. Perhaps it is a dispensation of Providence. In days of yore the Lord was wont to punish and correct his chosen people, by delivering them occasionally into the hands of the Philistines.

Whom he loveth he chasteneth. Be this our consolation. We commend this view (especially) to our more godly brethren of the press.

True courage is best illustrated in the hour of defeat, and we trust our party will now show its finest metal and pluck—that it will hold up its head bravely, and keep a stout, undaunted heart. For our part we do not feel like whining or cursing, rending our garments or gnashing our teeth. Some of our contemporaries, it appears to us, are worse than the man in the tombs; rushing naked through the Republican graveyard, gashing themselves and cutting every-day they meet—pursuing the "bolters," "sore-heads" and "reformers" with maledictions horribly stuffed with epithets of war. We hope by next week (at the farthest) to behold them all clothed in their right minds. Let there be an end to accusations and threatenings of vengeance. This is not the fittest time for hunting down, trying and executing deserters. We submit the first thing in order is to quietly bury the dead, and then promptly get in line, and close up the ranks for October, 1872.

One thing we take to be certain, whatever else may be in dispute—you cannot heal the Republican party of the "scratches" by pouring fifth and poison on the "independents."—Laporte Herald (Radical).

The Chicago Times actually has the cheek to rejoice over the Democratic success in Indiana. The Times is informed that its rejoicing is not at all appreciated or understood. Had it not been for the Times and Cincinnati Enquirer Indiana would have given ten thousand Democratic majority. The shameless and altogether unjust and uncalled for abuse of the German element on our politics by these foreign sheets, cost the Democracy thousands of votes in this State. We have achieved a success against the probable wishes of these papers, and their course in the water should teach the Democracy of the State to depend upon home papers for their political reading. Had the Times been a Radical paper it could not have done us one-half the injury it did in the guise it assumed. It might as well be understood that the Democracy of Indiana are in no way responsible for, or followers of the political course of the Chicago Times. They detest it, and only patronize it for its news. If Chicago had a reliable Democratic daily, the Times would have but a meagre patronage in Indiana.—Argus.

LEGAL ADVERT'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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Commencing twenty-one and one-half (21 1/2) feet south of the north-west corner of lot number one (1) in Thomas & Neidig's part of the town of Bourbon, thence east one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption.

And I will offer the same for sale at public auction, at the court house door in the town of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on

Friday, November 18, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., as the law directs, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C.

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SYLVANUS BUCKMAN.

October 20, 1870—83.

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Commencing twenty-one and one-half (21 1/2) feet south of the north-west corner of lot number one (1) in Thomas & Neidig's part of the town of Bourbon, thence east one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption.

And I will offer the same for sale at public auction, at the court house door in the town of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on

Friday, November 18, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., as the law directs, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C.

DRUGGISTS.

G. BLAIN & CO.,

Dealers in

DRUGS, ETC.

South-West Corner Michigan and Garre Sts.

Plymouth, Ind.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of everything in our line of trade, consisting mainly of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Stationery, Pure Medicines and Liquors for medicinal purposes only to which we invite attention.

We have received, and will sell at reasonable rates, a quantity of Kerosene and Coal Oil. Also every style and size

KEROSENE LAMPS,

For burning the same. We are also agents for the popular

Patent Medicines,

Of the day. Physicians' PRESCRIPTIONS,

Carefully compounded at all hours of the night, by an experienced druggist. We earnestly invite the public to call and examine our stock, and become convinced of the fact, that we are doing a liberal business.

G. BLAIN & CO.

NEW ADVERT'S.

THE OLD LINE

DRUG STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

BROWN & PERSHING,

DEALERS IN

Drugs & Medicines,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, Day or Night

THEY STOCK IS NEW AND CAREFULLY SELECTED, and of the purest quality.

Pure California Brandy, 4 Years Old

With other pure liquors.

For Medicinal Purposes.

BROWN & PERSHING.

October 27, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will apply to the auditor of Marshall county, Indiana, on the 20th day of January, 1871, for the purpose of obtaining a new certificate of purchase for the north half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen, in township thirty-three north, of range two east, in the place of one issued to Jacob K. Hupp, on the 28th day of December, 1847, which was by him assigned to me.

SYLVANUS BUCKMAN.

October 20, 1870—83.

FIRE!

THE HOME INSURANCE CO.

OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE OR LIGHTNING.

Policies issued in the above company or in the Albany City Insurance Company, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

At their agency over the post-office.

Plymouth, Ind.

E. S. FISH

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES:

Continental, N. Y. \$2,250,122.50
Phoenix, N. Y. 1,815,354.81
Home, Columbus, O. 1,000,000.00
Albany City, Albany, N. Y. 444,816.12
Cleveland, of Cleveland, O. 515,131.07

Office—Room 1, Over P. O.

SOLICITORS WANTED.

July 28, 1870—47.

A. C. Holtzendorff,

INDUSTRIAL BANNER, FOR 1870, FOR SALE, SHARP, UNDER MARKS & PATENT'S STORE, SHARP, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &c., done at the lowest rates. The highest quality of hair dressing and hair cutting. Highest price paid for ladies' hair.

MEAT MARKET.—A new Market, which will supply the citizens of Plymouth, and surrounding country with the best quality of Fresh meats of all kinds. Lamb, Mutton, Sausage and all kinds kept in a first-class Meat market always on hand. Market at No. 101 East Main.

McCurdy House

WANTING a first-class cook, P. W. & C. R. R. adjoining the passenger depot, guests stopping here will receive first-class accommodations at moderate rates. Bachelors conveyed to and from the cars free.

E. McCURDY, Prop'r.

J. V. Bailey & Co.

WATER MILL. The best flour manufactured in the State. In days of yore the Lord was wont to punish and correct his chosen people, by delivering them occasionally into the hands of the Philistines.

LEGAL ADVERT'S.